Pam- Africa. South
South West Africa
Goode, J. L. W.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

REPORT

ON THE

CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF TRADE

IN THE

PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

BY

Mr. J. L. WILSON GOODE

(*His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Cape Town*).

STATIONARY RESEARCH LIBRARY NEW YORK CITY

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and
28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER;
1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1920.

[Cmd. 842]. *Price* 9*d*. *Net*.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTE.

Trade Commissioners have been appointed by the Board of Trade since 1908 in each of the overseas Dominions—Canada (covering also Newfoundland), South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—with a view to the development of inter-Imperial Trade.

The Service has now been extended and, at the present time, three Trade Commissioners are stationed in Canada, at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, respectively; two Trade Commissioners in South Africa, at Johannesburg and Cape Town; two Trade India (to cover Ceylon), a Trade Commissioner is stationed at Commissioners in Australia, at Melbourne and Sydney. In India (to cover Ceylon), a Trade Commissioner is stationed at Calcutta, and an office with a Trade Commissioner in charge will shortly be opened in Bombay. A Trade Commissioner is also stationed in New Zealand, at Wellington, in Straits Settlements, at Singapore, in the British West Indies at Trinidad, and in British East Africa at Nairobi (covering also the Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar, and the Tanganyika Territory.

It should be understood that the views expressed in the Reports of H.M. Trade Commissioners are the views of the Trade Commissioners themselves, and are not necessarily in all respects the views of the Department.

The administration of the Service has been handed over by the Board of Trade to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence). The principal duties of these Commissioners are to advise the Department of Overseas Trade promptly of all opportunities which may arise for the extension of British trade; to report, as occasion requires, on the nature and extent of foreign competition with British merchandise, on alterations in customs duties and regulations and in commercial legislation generally, on financial and trade conditions, and on similar matters of commercial interest; to assist United Kingdom exporters in establishing trade connections abroad; and to furnish periodically lists of probable buyers of British goods. This information is utilised by the Department of Overseas Trade either for publication in the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* or for communication to firms whose names are inscribed in the Department's "Special Register,"† or for communication to Chambers of Commerce and certain Trade Associations likely to be particularly interested.

The Commissioners also reply to all enquiries on commercial subjects which may be addressed to them by British manufacturers and merchants. It is in general desirable, however, that enquiries of this sort should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) at No. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W. 1, as that office is often in

---

* To be obtained through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 6*d*.

† This relates to information of a more or less confidential character. Details as to obtaining the advantages of the service can be obtained from the Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

possession of the information sought, and is, consequently, in a position to save the enquirer much delay.

Trade Correspondents have also been appointed at various important centres in the Dominions with a view to supplying local trade information and replying to enquiries affecting local trade conditions.

The addresses of H.M. Trade Commissioners in South Africa, to which enquiries of the nature above referred to may be sent, are as follows:—

SOUTH AFRICA—

JOHANNESBURG ...	... Mr. W. G. Wickham, P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg (H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa). Telegraphic Address: "Austere."
CAPE TOWN ...	... Major G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C., P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. Telegraphic Address: "Austere."

The following are the names and addresses of the Imperial Trade Correspondents in South Africa :—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—

CAPE PROVINCE ...	... Mr. J. S. Neave, M.B.E., Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth. Mr. W. Crawford Mackenzie, Union Street, East London.
NATAL PROVINCE	... Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCE.	Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
RHODESIA ...	... Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo.

Note.—Mr. Wilson Goode was transferred from Cape Town to Bombay at the end of 1919, and Major G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C., was transferred from Sydney to Cape Town at that time.

(28141—14c) Wt. 956—5 2000 & 90. 7/20 H. St. G. 4 A 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
COVERING DESPATCH, Mr. Wilson Goode to President of the Board of Trade	5
MAP OF S.W. AFRICAN PROTECTORATE ...	Facing 6
I.—INTRODUCTION.	7
II.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION	8
Situation	8
Climate	9
Population	9
III.—HISTORICAL SURVEY	10
IV.—COMMUNICATIONS	11
INTERNAL	11
Roads	11
Railways	12
Posts and Telegraphs	14
Wireless	15
Telephones	16
EXTERNAL	16
Harbours	16
Shipping Lines	17
V.—FINANCE	18
PUBLIC, INCLUDING BUDGET AND TAXES	18
CURRENCY	21
BANKING	22
VI.—INDUSTRY	22
STOCK RAISING	22
DAIRYING	24
AGRICULTURE	24
MINING	25
THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY	25
COPPER	29
TIN	30
MARBLE	30
COAL	31
VII.—COMMERCE	32
EXPORTS	32
IMPORTS	33
TRADING METHODS	36
THE UNION DEFENCE FORCE INSTITUTE	37
APPENDIX A.—Exports from the S.-W. Africa Protectorate to the Union of S. Africa, 1918 and 1913	
,, B.—Imports into S.-W. Africa Protectorate, 1918 ...	
,, C.—List of Principal Importers in the S.-W. Africa Protectorate	

Covering Despatch

from

Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode to the President of the Board of Trade.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report upon the conditions and prospects of the trade of the territory formerly known as German South-West Africa.

2. In order to study local conditions and to carry out investigations for the purpose of the report, I proceeded to the Protectorate in November last and visited the principal towns and places of commercial interest.

3. In connection with my tour, I desire to express my great indebtedness to :—

Sir E. H. L. Gorges, C.M.G., M.V.O., the Administrator of the Protectorate ;

Sir W. W. Hoy, C.B., the General Manager of the South African Railways and Harbours ;

Lt.-Colonel Wallace, the Director of the Railways of the Protectorate ;

Lt.-Colonel J. A. Venning, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs ;

Major J. F. Herbst, the Secretary of the Protectorate ; and

Mr. T. Sleith, O.B.E., the Manager of the Union Defence Force Institute.

4. I desire also to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance and unfailing courtesy which I received from the Administrator's staff and from the Assistant Superintendents of the Protectorate railways, as well as from the Executive Committees of the Chambers of Commerce, and the principal commercial firms in the country.

5. The figures relating to the Import and Export Trade of the Protectorate for the year 1918 have not been published separately ; but as during recent years the external trade of the Protectorate has been conducted almost entirely through the Union of South Africa, and the figures relating thereto have been published in the Union Customs' returns, I have been able to separate them from those of other countries, so as to present them in a more convenient form.

6. Mention has been made in the report of several subjects other than those directly connected with the commerce of the Protectorate, but these have been included because they have an important bearing upon the past and future trade of the country. In connection therewith, I beg to state that I have

obtained a considerable amount of information from the Union Memorandum on South-West Africa for which my grateful thanks are due to the author.

7. In view of the changed conditions of the country, it is practically impossible to submit comparisons of any real value between the present trade and that of the pre-war. For the same reason it is difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions regarding the future of the country. Nevertheless, I trust that such information as the report contains will be of service to those interested in the future development of the Protectorate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. WILSON GOODE,
H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town,

Capetown,
23rd December, 1919.

3594.956.5 2090. 7.20.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

Until a few years ago, very little was known outside Germany of the territory in South-West Africa, which was formerly a German possession, but which has since the war become a British Protectorate.

2. The South-West campaign brought to light many facts relating to the state of the country for some years prior to the war, and subsequent investigations revealed details of the treatment of the natives under German rule.

3. Apart from the fact that the South-West Africa railways were constructed primarily to serve military requirements, there is abundant evidence to show that the main desire of the German Government was to establish a strong military station in South-West Africa, and, with this object in view, they subordinated other considerations to those of a purely military character.

4. The intentions of the German Government were shown, on the one hand, by the policy adopted towards the native population, until such time as the demand for native labour for the construction of railways and for the working of the diamond fields dictated a change; and, on the other hand, by the restrictions imposed by the Government, with the object of preventing or discouraging white settlers from countries other than Germany. Before the war the farming community consisted largely of time-expired soldiers, who were granted special facilities by the German Government to induce them to remain in the country and to settle on the land. One object of the concessions given to these settlers was to open up the farming districts, and another to secure the military services of ex-soldiers when the need arose. There were also a number of settlers drawn from well-to-do German families, some of whom had been expelled from Germany for various reasons, but were permitted to settle in German South-West Africa, and encouraged to take up land there. These men, who were practically remittance men on a generous scale, acquired large tracts of land, and built for themselves palatial buildings, which they furnished on a lavish scale. They did not, however, take a very active part in the management of their farms, which was left largely to others; or to use a South African expression, it was the custom of the well-to-do settlers "to farm with a cheque book." In course of time, owing either to extravagant living, or to taking undue advantage of the exceptional credit facilities offered to them by the merchants, many of the farms passed out of the hands of the original owners into those of their creditors, with the result that many of the principal merchants became possessed of a number of large farms.

5. The German policy towards their South-West Africa Colony is also shown by the figures relating to the pre-war trade of the country, which was conducted almost entirely by Germans, with Germany, by means of the German shipping lines.

6. Although the South-West African diamond industry is of considerable importance, it is mainly upon cattle raising that the future of the country depends. The extent of the growth of this industry will be determined by the following matters, viz. :—

(*a*) By a definite official pronouncement concerning the policy of the Government towards the future development of the country; it may be noted in this connection that an Act for carrying into effect the Mandate has been passed by the Union Parliament;

(*b*) By the provision of increased facilities for obtaining water;

(*c*) By the ability of the country to attract settlers with ranching experience, and with a fair amount of capital; and

(*d*) By the development of both internal and external means of communication.

6. As regards the question of settlement, it must be borne in mind that, as the prospects of agricultural development are by no means favourable, and the stock farms are necessarily extensive, there does not appear to be any immediate opening for settlers with small capital.

7. Turning to the question of labour; after the termination of the Herero wars, the surviving native families were scattered over the farming districts and compelled to provide the necessary farm and domestic labour. But with the recent change of Government, and the introduction of the British policy of freedom for the natives as well as for the Europeans, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient labour, either for the farms, railways or mines. It is possible that the reluctance of the natives to accept regular employment is due in a measure to their newly-acquired independence, together with the right to hold land and stock, of which they were deprived by the Germans. But it is more probable that it arises to a greater extent from the inherent indolence of the South-West African native, which can no longer be corrected by the methods employed by the Germans. No doubt the labour position will gradually improve as the native becomes more accustomed to the changed conditions, but, in the meantime, the shortage of labour is a serious restraint to development in every direction.

II.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—The Protectorate of South-West Africa has an area of about 322,400 square miles. The eastern portion of the country is practically the western extremity of the Bechuanaland Plateau, from which it is divided by the Kalahari Desert. The southern boundary is formed by that part of the Orange River

from Keinoes to the mouth. The boundary in the north ascends the Kunene River from its mouth, and proceeding thence due east descends the Okowango River to Fort Mucasso. It then continues along a straight line drawn slightly north of east and, descending the Zambesi, meets the eastern frontier.

The country has been described as a series of plateaux varying from 2,000 feet to 8,000 feet in height, diversified by hills, but generally flat, and the average height is about 5,000 feet. These uplands slope gently towards the east, where they merge into the Kalahari Desert plateaux; they also slope gradually towards the north and south. The coast line is bordered by a belt or fringe of sand dunes, known as the Namib Desert, which varies from two or three to about 100 miles in width.

Climate.—The climate is temperate rather than tropical, and is healthy for Europeans, except in the extreme north and the north-east, where malaria is prevalent. Generally speaking, both rainfall and temperature increase from south to north as well as from west to east, and the climate of the coast and that of the interior differ very considerably.

Population.—(1) European : The total European population in 1913 was 14,830, which included 12,292 Germans and 1,650 " Kolonialengländer " (mostly Dutch South Africans). Of the 12,292 Germans, 1,220 adult males were engaged in farming pursuits, and of the 1,650 British Colonials, 299 were so engaged.

The British Colonials consisted of 636 men, 361 women and 653 children, and such of them as were on farms were settled mainly in the southern and more arid portion of the Protectorate, to which area most of the farmers (not a great number) who entered the Protectorate during the occupation proceeded. The repatriation of the Germans from the Protectorate will account for some 6,000, leaving approximately 6,000 of the pre-war German population still resident in the country.

(2) Native : The total native population was estimated in 1912 at 239,000, but at the census taken in 1913, the number of natives actually counted was 69,003, and the estimated total not quite 79,000. These figures excluded Amboland, with a population upwards of 150,000, and the Caprivizipfel, with a population of about 10,000.

The principal native races are, Hottentots, Bushmen, Bergdamaras, Hereros, Ovambos and Bastards.

There were originally ten tribes or clans of Hottentots, but as only one clan remained loyal to the Germans throughout the native rebellion many of them were either exterminated or driven into British territory.

The Bushmen are purely hunters, who live in large families and lead a migratory life, following the game and water supply.

The Bergdamaras are found in all the northern districts, where they dwell in families of 10 to 40.

The Hereros were a nomad pastoral people who, before the native wars, numbered about 80,000, but who do not now exceed

20,000, and are still diminishing. The largest number of survivors is to be found in the Windhuk district, but since the native wars the Hereros have been broken tribes.

The Bastards, who numbered only a little over 4,000 in 1911, are now to be found mostly in the Rehoboth district, but prior to the war, many were to be found in the south-eastern districts, most of which were subsequently driven into British territory. They are better workers than the other natives, and are essentially cattle breeders.

The Hereros, Hottentots, Bergdamaras, and Bastards are mostly employed on the farms, and as domestic servants, whilst the Ovambos are usually divided between the railways and the mines.

III.—HISTORICAL SURVEY.

The first white man to cross the Orange River is said to have been Jacobus Coetzee who, in 1760, penetrated into Great Namaqualand on a hunting expedition. He reported that the Damaras, even at that time, possessed great herds of cattle. In 1792, W. Van Reenen and Piet Brandt reached the Herero border. Their report not only confirmed Coetzee's statement regarding the wealth in cattle of the Hereros or Damaras, but called attention to the discovery of copper in the bed of Swakop.

The natives of the country were then divided up into tribes, each tribe claiming a tract of country.

Namaqualand proper extended roughly from the Orange River to latitude 23° south. North of this district to latitude 19° south was known as Damaraland, and the territory from 19° south to the Kwene and Okovango Rivers was in the possession of the Ovambo tribe. In both Namaqualand and Damaraland the natives were divided into many tribes, under different chiefs, who were perpetually at war with one another. The natives of Namaqualand were the greatest offenders; and, as the natives of Damaraland were of a more peaceful nature, and less addicted to tribal disputes, their cattle increased abundantly. But the natives of Namaqualand, no longer satisfied with plundering and fighting each other, began about the middle of the last century to make raids into Damaraland, carrying off vast numbers of cattle, and killing men, women and children of the Damara people. This was the state of affairs when Anderssen Chapman and others of the great trader explorers first entered the country. Jonker Afrikaner, the Namaqua chief, was then in the zenith of his fame, and had practically reduced the Damaras to the rank of slavery, in which state they remained until his death in 1860. Shortly afterwards Kamaherero, the Chief of Hereros or cattle Damaras, succeeded in combining the central tribes of the Hereros, and with the aid of some hunters, defeated the Hottentots under Jan Jonker Afrikaner, old Jonker's son. Eventually, he not only set his tribe free from bondage, but

imposed his conditions on the Hottentots living in the southern portion of Namaqualand. Owing to the continued unrest, representations were made by several chiefs to the Government of the Cape Colony. In response thereto, a special commissioner was despatched from Cape Town in 1876 to obtain information regarding the country, and to ascertain if the chiefs were desirous of coming under the Government of the Cape Colony; but nothing was done as a result of this mission, and the disturbed conditions continued until 1883. In that year a German company acquired 150 miles of territory from a chief of Namaqualand, and subsequently German traders arrived at places along the coast, and at Angra Pequeña German factories were established. After a lengthy correspondence between the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, and Cape Colony, which does not appear to have produced satisfactory results, the territory was annexed by Germany in 1885 from Cape Frio to the Orange River, with the exception of Walvis Bay Settlement and the Islands. Germany did not attempt at that time to rule the country as an integral part of the German Empire. Sovereignty was conferred on the Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft, founded in 1885, which continued to administer the country until 1892, when its responsibilities were taken over by the Imperial Government. Landed property was similarly transferred in 1908, but the company retained its mining and guano rights. Owing to the discontent caused by the harsh treatment of the natives, war broke out with the Hottentots in 1893, and with the Hereros in 1896. Other tribes rebelled against the Germans, and in 1904 began the long protracted war with the Hereros, as a result of which the Herero power was entirely broken in 1908. During the native wars the development of the country was neglected.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Internal.

Roads.—Notwithstanding that during recent years considerable attention and labour has been directed towards the improvement of the waggon tracks connecting the more important towns and stations throughout the Protectorate, the best roads of the interior can only be described as "well-defined main tracks" on which numerous stretches occur of stony ground, heavy sand, and steep gradients. Great as are the difficulties of surface and gradient almost everywhere, the chief hindrance to movement by road is the insufficiency of water for any considerable number of animals. Although the importance of the deficiency has been lessened to some extent by an active policy of railway construction, the want of good roads is a great drawback in many parts of the country in which the ox waggon is still the chief means of transport.

In the main streets of Windhuk and Luderitzbucht pavements have been provided, and in Swakopmund the movement of pedestrians through the sandy roads is assisted by narrow wooden pathways and crossings. In the main streets of Swakopmund and Luderitzbucht narrow gauge rails have been laid down over which trolleys are drawn by horses or mules.

Railways.—Railway construction in the Protectorate commenced in 1897, and a 2 ft. gauge line to connect Windhuk with Swakopmund was completed in 1902. In 1911 the section Karibib to Windhuk was converted into a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge line.

In 1903 a line from Swakopmund to Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein was commenced by the South-West Africa Company (which owned the mines at Otavi and Tsumeb), for the purpose of transporting ores to the seaboard, and generally developing the company's mining and land concessions. Owing, however, to the Herero Wars this line was not completed until 1906. In 1910 the Government purchased the line for £1,250,000, and leased it to the company for 30 years with a break at the end of 10 years. There are two branch lines :—Onguati to Karibib (9 miles), and Otavi to Grootfontein (56½ miles). The distance from Swakopmund to Tsumeb is 354 miles or, including the branches, 420 miles.

Shortly after the completion of the Otavi line, railway communication was established from Luderitz Bay eastwards to Keetmansdorp, *via* Aus, with a branch line from Seeheim to Kalkfontein, and Windhuk and Keetmanshoop were linked up by the construction of a railway 317 miles in length. The line to Aus was opened in 1906, to Keetmanshoop in 1908, to Kalkfontein in 1909 and to Windhuk in 1912.

In 1915 the Union Government extended the Prieska line in the Cape Province through Upington to Kalkfontein, thereby connecting the railways of the two countries. During the same year the narrow gauge line from Karibib to Swakopmund was widened to conform with the Cape standard gauge, and a standard gauge line 21¼ miles long was built between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

The direction and control of the Protectorate railways are now vested in the Administration of the South African Railways, and, with the termination of hostilities and the repatriation of the army of occupation, the railways in South-West Africa are gradually resuming conditions of a more normal character, with the result that both passenger and goods traffic have increased.

Although the permanent ways of the pre-war railways in the Protectorate were the embodiment of constructional efficiency, the rolling stock was of a very mixed character, and the passenger coaches were greatly inferior both in construction and accommodation to those in use on the South African railways. The engines, other than a few modern machines belonging to the Otavi 2 ft. 0 in. gauge line, were also very inferior, although some of them were comparatively new. The standard gauge

engines are of a very low tractive capacity, and are frequently in the shops for repairs. In order to provide, therefore, satisfactory passenger services, a large quantity of the rolling stock of the South African railways was transferred to the railways in the Protectorate.

According to the latest report of the general manager of the South African Railways and Harbours for the year ended 31st March, 1919, the open mileage of the railways of the Protectorate is as follows :—

Government Lines.

——	Miles.	Miles.
Being worked—		
3 ft. 6 in. gauge	968	
2 ft. 0 in. gauge	316	
Total mileage being worked... ...		1,284
Not being worked—		
3 ft. 6 in. gauge	7	
2 ft. 0 in. gauge	28	
		35
Private lines		98
Total mileage of railways in Protectorate ...		1,417

The mechanical workshops at Usakos are now in good order, having been improved within the last two years. Five standard gauge engines have been rebuilt from war derelicts.

Decreases in all classes of traffic except live stock were general, and were due to the reduction of the military establishment and the uncertainty which prevailed as to the future of the country and its inhabitants. As was to be expected, development was largely at a standstill on this account. Now that the destiny of the territory has been decided, business activities will no doubt be resumed.

Firewood traffic was heavy, 12,576 tons being handled—an increase of 1,502 tons compared with the previous year. The bulk of this traffic comes from the districts around Rehoboth and Heide. Traffic in local grass should develop as soon as suitable Union markets can be established. 2,911 tons of the latter were handled compared with 3,294 tons during the previous year, the falling off being due to the reduction in the local demand. 1183 tons of bones were exported to the Union for conversion into fertilisers. The export of trial consignments of dairy produce to the Union is indicative of development. Fifty-four tons were handled during the year, an increase of 23 tons. Fruit and vegetables are imported from the Union in large quantities.

The removal, in August, 1918, of the embargo upon the export of live stock to the Union was followed by considerable business and there are indications of further development. The following

animals were loaded to the Union from the principal loading centres in the Protectorate :—

——	Large.	Small.
Mariental	709	335
Keetmanshoop ...	552	—
Okahandja	412	163
Windhuk	2,895	22
Sidings...	849	—
Total	5,417	520

The maintenance of the line traversing the region of the sand-dunes has been improved by spreading heavy gravel on the adjacent dunes. This has had the effect of minimising the drift, and the experiment is being continued.

A considerable amount of reconstruction work will be necessary when conditions become more settled, but until the traffic increases sufficiently to justify the outlay, expenditure must be on a conservative basis.

Heavier traffic will necessitate the replacement of the temporary bridges and culverts, which were destroyed by the enemy during the war, by permanent structures.

The value of the stores issued during the year was £196,547, and of the stores on hand at 31st March last, £92,139.

In view of the great changes which have taken place in the Protectorate during recent years, and the comparatively small volume of traffic which the country has to offer, the railways are providing better facilities than could be reasonably expected. There are, however, large areas of productive land which are far removed from railway communication, and the absence of railway facilities is calculated to constitute a serious discouragement to intending settlers in the more remote districts.

Naturally, there is a good deal of speculation as to the nature of future developments and various schemes, including schemes for connecting Walvis Bay with the Wankie Coal Fields in Rhodesia, and Johannesburg with the South-West Africa sea-board, which have been discussed, but there is no reliable evidence that such proposals have emanated from official sources. In any case, it would seem that such schemes are matters for the distant future.

(d) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—The present Department of Posts and Telegraphs was established in August, 1915, and the number of post offices then open was 17. By the 31st December, 1918, the number had increased to 86. In order to provide the necessary control over a service covering an area of 322,200 square miles, head offices have been established at 20 of the principal centres, to which the remaining 66 offices are subordinate.

With the exception of the postal draft and express delivery services, the postal, telegraph and telephone facilities conform

to those in the Union. The postal rates are the same except in the case of overseas parcels, for which a charge of threepence a pound is made in excess of the Union rates. Telegraphic charges between the two countries are the same, but to all other places, except to Lourenco Marques, the charge, inclusive of cables, is threepence a word higher than the Union Tariff.

Since the 1st July, 1916, a post office savings bank has been provided and transfers at par have been arranged between the Protectorate and the undermentioned countries :—

Union of South Africa.
United Kingdom.
Southern Rhodesia
India.
The Province of Mozambique.

Further facilities were arranged on the 1st November, 1918, by means of which the Protectorate and the Union arranged to accept deposits and withdrawals on behalf of each Administration and to encash circular warrants. Surplus funds of depositors are invested in Treasury Bills and Union Government Stock. The following statement shows the operations of this branch :—

July, 1916, *to March*, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
To deposits	23,965	7	0
transfers from Union	2,475	0	3
interest capitalised...	201	16	3

July, 1916, *to March*, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
By withdrawals ...	8,244	7	11
transfers to Union...	1,050	4	9

April to March, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
To deposits	28,195	12	2
transfers from Union	2,178	12	4
interest capitalised...	510	2	11

April, 1917, *to March*, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
By withdrawals ...	21,966	5	8
transfers to Union...	6,018	4	2

April, 1918, *to March*, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
To deposits	26,206	14	4
transfers from Union	1,856	2	11
interest capitalised...	587	19	8
	£86,177	7	10

April, 1918, *to March*, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
By withdrawals ...	21,690	5	0
transfers to Union...	2,885	7	0
balance due to depositors	24,322	13	4
	£86,177	7	10

From the beginning of the change of Government until the 1st January, 1917, the only channels for small remittances were the postal order facilities and the private banks. On that date money order facilities were provided to all countries embraced in the universal Postal Union other than Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.

Wireless Communication.—The wireless stations at Lüderitzbucht and Swakopmund were dismantled by the Germans in 1914, and have not since been re-established. There are Telefunken Stations at Windhuk of 250 k.w. and at Tsumeb of 8 k.w., and two Marconi portable 1½ k.w. sets are available for use if required, but are held in readiness for military purposes, and are not utilised commercially.

Telephones.—The resumption of telephonic communication and the regulations relating thereto were dictated in a great measure by war conditions. Although the Protectorate was credited with an extensive network of telephone exchanges and trunk lines, the pre-war population did not readily avail themselves of the telephonic facilities offered to them upon the conclusion of hostilities. The result is that the number of residential connections is still small in comparison with the number rented before the war, although a steady increase was maintained since 1915, the extent of which is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Exchange Connections.	Extensions.
1915	175	13
1916	311	101
1917	417	100
1918	459	113
1st January to 30th June, 1919	468	113

External.

Harbours.—So far as port accommodation is concerned, the Protectorate has little to boast of, except the extensive and well-sheltered anchorage of Walvis Bay, which is now the principal port for South-West Africa.

Before the war, the only two harbours were at Swakopmund and Lüderitzbucht, but since the successful conclusion of the campaign in South-West Africa, Walvis Bay has been added.

Swakopmund is a sandy flat at the mouth of the Swakop River, and was formerly the port for the middle and northern part of the Colony. It is also a health resort, and was until recently the chief distributing centre in the Protectorate for overseas traffic. Owing to the physical disabilities of the harbour its development was slow and costly; in fact, had Walvis Bay not been a British possession, it would doubtless have been selected by the Germans as the northern port.

Swakopmund being an open roadstead, steamers anchored about two miles from the shore. A boat harbour was completed in 1913; but two years later it was entirely silted up owing to the Benguella current and the surf. A wooden jetty 1,200 feet in length was then built, but has since been removed. In 1911 the construction of an iron jetty was commenced, and 850 feet out of a total of 2,035 feet were completed. Since the war, however, the port has been practically dismantled, and the trade of the country which continues to follow the sea route has been diverted to Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay lies to the south of Swakopmund, with which it is now connected by a standard gauge railway. It has a deep water harbour facing northwards, with a sheltered anchorage close to the shore in which a large fleet can be accommodated.

The landing of passengers and cargo is possible at all times, but the harbour is not yet equipped for handling heavy traffic. The facilities are sufficient for present requirements, and the development of the port will depend upon the development of the hinterland it serves.

Whilst Walvis Bay is the natural port, Swakopmund is likely to remain the chief residential centre of the district because, apart from the fact that a township has already been created there, the district between Walvis and Swakopmund is practically a waterless desert, unfavourable for residential purposes. The two places are only 21 miles apart, and now that railway communication has been established, arrangements will doubtless be made to develop the existing facilities so as to enable the distance to be covered within a very short time.

Lüderitzbucht is the terminus of the southern railway and serves the southern portion of the country. Although landing and embarkation are not, as at Swakopmund, frequently interrupted by bad weather, the facilities for discharging cargo direct on to the quay are inadequate except for small coasting vessels. In the case of larger vessels cargo has to be lightered. The absence of fresh water in the neighbourhood is a serious drawback, as drinking water has to be either condensed locally or brought in by train.

During the year ended March 31st, 1919, there was a considerable falling off in traffic at Lüderitzbucht Harbour. Twenty-one steamers and one sailing vessel called, compared with 38 steamers during the previous year. 6,423 tons of cargo were handled (5,578 tons landed and 845 tons shipped), a decrease of 2,485 tons.

The harbour charges at Luderitzbucht were increased by 50 per cent. as from 1st November, 1918.

(b) *Shipping Lines.*—Before the war, the German shipping lines maintained a regular fortnightly service of cargo steamers from Hamburg to the ports of Swakopmund and Luderitzbucht alternately, as well as a three-weekly passenger service to and from the Protectorate. Occasional sailings were also arranged by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company between South-West Africa and European ports, and transhipment facilities were given by the German lines to passengers proceeding to the Protectorate from England viâ Cape Town by the weekly mail steamers of the Union Castle Line.

From the beginning of the war up to the end of 1919 there was no direct steamer connection with overseas countries, with the result that the external trade of the Protectorate was conducted almost entirely with the Union of South Africa.

In 1916, the South African railways arranged special rates to points in the Protectorate so as to compete with sea-borne traffic, and as a result the bulk of the traffic between the two countries has been conveyed by rail instead of by ocean-transit. Nevertheless, during the year ended 30th June, 1919, 4,080 tons of cargo

were shipped from Cape Town to Lüderitzbucht and 4,330 tons to Walvis Bay in the coastal steamers of the Thesen Line. A small quantity of this cargo was shipped at Durban and Algoa Bay and transhipped at Cape Town for the Protectorate. There have been no definite or regular sailing dates, but small steamers of between 600 and 700 tons have been despatched to the Protectorate every two or three weeks.

V.—FINANCE.

Public Finance, including Budget and Taxes.

According to the Union Memorandum on South-West Africa the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years ending 31st March, 1913-14-15 were as follows :—

REVENUE.

——	—	1914–15.	1913–14.	1912–13.
A.—ORDINARY REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—				
Diamonds	689,500			
Licences, Land Tax, Transfer Duty, &c.	27,150			
		716,650	357,150	388,775
2. Customs	—	101,550	116,700	131,500
3. Fines, forfeitures, fees of office, and departmental receipts.	—	98,242	82,500	69,495
4. Mining department :—				
Government diamonds ...	37,875			
Other	3,290			
		41,165	49,900	145,376
5. Railways :—				
State	73,360			
Otavi	82,875			
Southern	11,500			
		167,735	151,745	110,900
6. Harbours :—				
Swakopmund	24,650			
Luderitzbucht...	6,750			
		31,400	31,400	34,250
7. Interest and Adjustment of Account.	—	130	130	—
8. Military Medical Services and sales of Cast Animals, etc.	—	8,100	4,655	—
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	—	1,164,972	794,180	880,296
B.—NON-RECURRENT REVENUE.				
1. Savings and Surplus ex 1912, 1911, 1910.	—	225,000	114,061	229,252
2. Imperial Contribution towards Military Expenditure.	—	681,185	731,342	691,417
Total Revenue		2,071,157	1,639,583	1,800,965

EXPENDITURE.

——	1914–15.	1913–14.	1912–13.
A.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£
1. Salaries of fixed Establishment... ...	88,150	80,942	82,973
2. Salaries of non-fixed Establishment ...	48,257	50,204	74,975
3. Native Employees' Wages	3,580	4,940	10,408
4. Pensions, Gratuities, etc....	7,468	6,825	5,569
5. Public Health, Hospitals, etc.	12,350	10,850	9,500
6. Public Worship and Schools	12,300	10,300	8,550
7. Upkeep of Government Buildings, Lands, Furniture.	28,650	26,160	25,475
8. Upkeep of livestock, including stud stock and stock for bacteriological and veterinary researches.	16,175	16,675	45,420
9. Agriculture and Surveys...	47,300	35,705	9,800
10. Transport and Sundry Expenditure ...	59,193	58,426	93,521
11. Police Vote	185,670	185,875	143,380
12. Military expenditure	689,285	691,203	714,485
13. Railways and Harbours	123,960	99,300	42,350
14. Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt.	182,425	165,925	132,900
15. Equalisation Fund	17,984	—	10,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,522,747	1,443,330	1,409,306
B.—EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.			
1. Civil Administration, including—	£		
Public Works	50,000		
Waterworks, wells and roads ...	52,900		
Payment of Revenue Contribution towards Railway Construction.	350,000		
Contribution towards the upkeep of garrison.	54,786		
Grants-in-aid, eradication of Pests, etc.	24,122		
	531,808	146,678	335,000
2. Police—Buildings and allowances ...	5,600	4,780	—
3. Deficit, 1911, 1910, 1909	11,002	44,793	60,755
Total Extraordinary Expenditure ...	548,410	196,251	395,755
Total Expenditure	2,071,157	1,639,581	1,805 061

These figures constitute a statement of estimates only, and not of actual receipts and disbursements; but a surplus was apparently recorded in each of the five years immediately preceding the war. This is said to have amounted to £230,000 in 1910; £114,000 in 1911; £225,000 in 1912; £350,000 in 1913; and £800,000 in 1914.

Of the ordinary revenue three-fifths is drawn from the tax on diamonds, the annual profits of the Government diamond claims (£25,000) and the Government share in the profits of the Deutsche Diamanten-Gesellschaft (£12,525). The railway earnings come second, and the customs receipts third, in order

of value. The receipts and expenditure on posts and telegraphs are not included in the Protectorate figures, as this service was controlled by the Imperial Government. Receipts from dog-taxes and from spirit and other trading licences were assigned to the local government authorities. Commercial travellers' licences cost from £10 to £12 10*s*. per quarter for each fiscal division in which business was transacted.

The non-recurrent revenue includes two items. One of these consists of the surplus revenue from the third year before. The second item is the Imperial grant-in-aid, which represented in recent years nearly two-fifths of the total revenue. This contribution was latterly assigned to the maintenance of the garrison, but in earlier years it was both greater in amount and more general in character, as the very large deficits which were recorded annually were all made good by the Imperial Government. Further, all the expenditure in connection with the Herero War, 1904-7, was met by special Imperial subsidies. The total sums provided up to 1912 under these two heads were as follows :—

Year.	Grants-in-Aid.	Year.	Native War Expenditure.
	£		£
1904	40,100	1904	5,406,800
1905	2,220,000	1905	6,112,300
1906	297,500	1906	6,423,100
1907	3,704,750	1907	3,253,550
1908	5,332,000	1908	1,903,300
1909	1,387,500		
1910	1,508,900		
1911	721,300		
1912	570,800		
Total ...	15,782,850	Total ...	23,099,050

The loans outstanding against the Protectorate in 1914 amounted apparently to nearly £3,000,000. The Imperial Treasury granted loans of £390,000 and £180,000 in 1907 and 1908 respectively, and the Reichstag a few years later sanctioned the raising of an Imperial Protectorates Loan, of which the share assigned to German South-West Africa was £5,000,000. Of this amount about £2,100,000 raised at 4½ per cent. had been taken up at the end of 1913. Against it were debited £1,250,000 for the Otavi Railway, about £1,000,000 for the other railways, £117,500 for the Swakopmund Pier, £250,000 for the capital of the Land Bank and (probably) the cost of the completed sections of the Otyivarongo-Okahakana line.

It was stated in the report of the Administrator of the Protectorate for the year 1918 that the expenditure for the financial year ended on the 31st March, 1918, was £650,052 or a saving of nearly £110,000 on the Estimates. This was due to the fact that two Regiments of the South African Mounted Riflemen were returned to the Union in 1917, and also very largely to the fact that an exceptionally good season for the farmers in 1917 made it possible for the Administration to purchase large quan-

tities of mealies and hay in the Protectorate, and so save the very heavy railway charges, which amount to as much as 18s. on a single bag of mealies, when fodder has to be obtained from the Union.

The revenue collected amounted to £306,045 including the sum of £210,643 from the tax on diamonds.

Although a period of stagnation in commercial circles in the Protectorate was anticipated, the Administrator was of opinion that this would not adversely affect the revenues of the Protectorate, the bulk of which for some years to come would be derived from the tax on diamonds.

The opinion was also expressed that, provided the demand for diamonds continues and the prices remained at the then satisfactory level, the finances of the Protectorate should cause no anxiety, as the tax on diamonds would provide the greater portion of the revenue required annually for administrative purposes; but this would be conditional on the country being dealt with lightly in the matter of Public Debt charges. If, however, any arrangement were adopted whereby South-West Africa had to bear the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan (or even a portion of it), from which the expenses of the 1914-15 campaign and of administration since have been met, it might seriously handicap, if not altogether destroy, development.

Currency.

Since the time of the occupation of the territory the mark continued to be the currency among the German population but, with the introduction into the Protectorate of a local rate of 33·30 marks per pound sterling, at the end of January, 1919, the majority of the merchants declined to trade except on a basis of "hard cash."

The fluctuations in the value of the mark in neutral countries during the year ended March 31st, 1919, and the local rates which were instituted by the Windhuk Chamber of Commerce over the same period were as follows :—

Date.			Neutral Countries.	Windhuk.
1918.				
March	31.	Marks per £1 sterling	35·00	28·50
April	23.	,, ,, ,, ...	No record	25·00
May	1.	,, ,, ,, ...	25·50	25·00
August	9.	,, ,, ,, ...	No record	24·00
,,	30.	,, ,, ,, ...	31·25	24·00
September	29.	,, ,, ,, ...	31·44	24·00
October	3.	,, ,, ,, ...	32·20	24·00
,,	19.	,, ,, ,, ...	35·34	24·00
November	20.	,, ,, ,, ...	36·00	24·00
,,	25.	,, ,, ,, ...	No record	28·50
December	13.	,, ,, ,, ...	42·00	28·50
1919.				
January	7.	,, ,, ,, ...	40·00	28·50
,,	30.	,, ,, ,, ...	No record	33·30
February	5.	,, ,, ,, ...	38·53	33·30
,,	11.	,, ,, ,, ...	41·00	33·30
March	11.	,, ,, ,, ...	47·00	33·30
,,	31.	,, ,, ,, ...	No record	33·30

Banking.

Since the commencement of the campaign in South-West Africa the banking conditions of the country changed completely. Before the war, the chief commercial bank of the Protectorate was the Deutsche Afrika Bank, which was founded in Berlin in 1906, with branches at Swakopmund, Lüderitzbucht and Windhuk. There were also a number of local banks. The Deutsche Kolonial Gessellschaft had a banking section at Swakopmund. At Windhuk the Sud West Afrika Genossenschaft Bank was established on co-operative lines for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the farming community for loans over a short period. A general banking business was conducted by the Spar und Darlehns Kasse at Gibeon and the Sudwestafricanische Bodenkredit Gesellschaft was established in 1912, with branches in the principal towns, chiefly for the purpose of providing loans on mortgage of town properties. There was also a Government Land Bank which was a similar institution to the South African Land and Agricultural Banks.

At the close of the campaign in 1915, the two principal South African Banks were invited by the Union Government to provide banking facilities in the Protectorate. Shortly afterwards, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, opened branches at Windhuk, Luderitzbucht, and Swakopmund; and the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, opened branches at Windhuk, Luderitzbucht, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop. Later the National Bank established a branch at Karibib, and agencies at Walvis Bay, Usakos, and Marienthal. These South African banks can now claim to be firmly established in the Protectorate, and the revival of the banking business previously conducted by the German institutions is extremely problematical. The future of the Deutsche Afrika Bank depends very largely upon the future volume of German trade with the Protectorate. As regards the other German banks, it is difficult to foresee to what extent they will be able to resume their pre-war business; but the repatriation of so many of the German population must necessarily have considerably reduced the scope of their business.

VI.—INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Stock Raising.

With a few exceptions, the whole of the productive portion of the Protectorate is suitable for stock raising, and in some districts the conditions compare very favourably with those that obtain in the Argentine and in other large ranching countries.

The following statement shows the total livestock during the years 1910 to 1913 :—

Livestock.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Cattle	121,139	144,445	171,784	205,643
Merinos	29,201	32,209	46,901	53,691
Persian sheep	—	—	12,588	17,171
Karakul sheep	—	427	341	776
Karakul sheep (half-bred) ...	—	—	3,753	10,418
Sheep (African)...	343,989	381,240	422,481	472,585
Angora goats	—	—	10,044	13,340
Angora goats (half bred) ...	8,095	10,257	10,387	18,163
Goats	319,000	384,986	448,279	485,401
Horses	10,661	11,633	13,340	15,916
Mules and donkeys	12,693	9,994	11,894	13,618
Pigs	5,208	7,761	7,195	7,772
Camels	954	847	789	709
Ostriches...	334	642	1,277	1,507

In December, 1919, there were approximately 400,000 head of large stock, and one million head of small stock in the Protectorate, and it was estimated that, when fully stocked, the total carrying capacity of the country would be roughly three million large stock, and from ten to twelve million small stock. Before, however, the country is capable of carrying this enormous increase in stock, water boring will have to be carried out very extensively, which, with its concomitant necessaries, will develop into industries of considerable magnitude. Moreover, cold storage accommodation will have to be provided at the chief export centres.

According to the latest approximate returns, there were about 1,450 occupied farms in the Protectorate of which about 1,300 were occupied by Germans and the remainder by Dutch-speaking people. It is thought that eventually the number of farms will reach 7,000, and if this should prove to be the case, the necessary building materials for homesteads, &c., will be considerable. At the period in question, the country was practically unfenced, but it was expected that if and when the farms become fully occupied, fencing would become general.

The most suitable districts for large stock are in the midlands and in the north. The average farm in these districts is about 5,000 hectars with a carrying capacity of from ten to twelve hectars per beast, but in the extreme north where farming is of a mixed character the average farm is considerably smaller.

There are many varieties of cattle, including the native breeds, to be found in the Protectorate, but expert opinion favours the Simmenthaler which originates from Switzerland.

The southern portion of the Protectorate is more suitable for small stock, and as the carrying capacity of the farms is about one hectar per sheep, they are large in consequence, and average about 10,000 hectars.

Owing to some parts of the veld being covered with bushes which tear out the wool, the farming of wool sheep is not as profitable as that of the Africander or mutton sheep.

Goat breeding is carried on very extensively both by Europeans and by Natives.

In August, 1918, the embargo upon the export of sheep and cattle into the Union was withdrawn and during the nine months ended 30th September, 1919, no less than 54,365 small stock were exported. It was believed that the export would have been even greater but for the difficulty some farmers experienced in complying with the dipping regulations, owing to their reliance on hand dressing to collect what little scab there is in the country. Oxen for slaughter were, however, freely exported and the returns for the nine months ended 30th September, 1919, showed that 12,744 oxen were exported into the Union, realizing good prices.

The co-operative movement among farmers was attended with satisfactory results, and societies were formed throughout the Protectorate from Gibeon northwards to Grootfontein with a central Union of Co-operative Societies in Windhuk.

Diseases among large stock are slight and are chiefly confined to a mild type of texas fever which is rarely fatal, to Gallamziekte, and to a disease which appears in the north, where there are lime formations, and is attributable to the excess of lime in the water and which, though not often fatal, seriously retards the growth of cattle.

The breeding of Karakul sheep is a promising industry, and the skins of lambs killed shortly after birth realize good prices for the manufacture of " Astrakhan " fur. The Karakul is declared to be the hardiest sheep in the country and as a mutton sheep is preferable to the Africander. A stud farm was established near Windhuk in 1911 for raising pure-bred Karakul sheep from stock originally imported from Russia. In 1911 there were 427 head which number was reduced to 341 in 1912. As, however, the farm proved unsuitable the sheep were removed to the Gibeon district where in 1913 they increased to 776.

Dairying.

Although the dairying industry has made fair progress over a comparatively short period, it is probable that it will continue to be confined to certain districts, such as the Kalkveld district and the district around Windhuk. During the year 1918, 18,976 lbs. of excellent butter valued at £1,330 and 1,829 lbs. of cheese valued at £197 were exported to the Union.

Agriculture.

In their natural state the natives were rich in cattle, and subsisted almost entirely upon milk and roots. Consequently, it was not until the European settlement in South-West Africa that any real attempt was made to cultivate the land.

Owing to the uncertain rainfall, agriculture is not to be depended upon, with the result that the land under cultivation

is small in comparison with the area of the country, and confined to one or two districts. Even in the agricultural districts, stock-raising continues to be the chief industry. Elsewhere in the Protectorate attempts to develop agriculture have been attended with disastrous failure.

The Grootfontein district is considered to be the most promising, and good crops of mealies and summer wheat have already been obtained. Fair crops of mealies have also been produced in the Gobabis District, and the quantity of lucerne grown in the Kalkfontein and Warmbad districts is encouraging.

In certain districts, especially in Grootfontein, the prospects of citrus and deciduous fruits being grown on an extensive scale are thought to be good; but so far the industry can hardly claim to have advanced beyond the experimental stage. It is thought also that the cultivation of grape vines is likely to produce good results in certain districts where the soil is favourable to the industry, but much experimental work has yet to be done. The fact that most of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the Protectorate is imported from the Union and fetches high prices, would seem to offer an inducement to persevere in the local production of these articles.

Reference may also be made to tobacco growing, to which the settlers at Osona devoted a good deal of attention and which in 1913 had improved both in quantity and quality.

A noteworthy feature and one that should facilitate measures for the improvement of agriculture is the fact that the soils of the country, both alluvial and eluvial, are rich in potash, lime and magnesia (not phosphoric acid), and several crops can be gathered before fertilization becomes necessary.

Broadly speaking, the products of agriculture will not be of any importance for the purpose of export for a considerable time. Firstly, it is thought that the growing population during the next ten years will consume the production, and secondly, the anticipated development in cattle breeding will further increase the volume of local consumption.

Mining.

In 1913 the total mineral output of the Protectorate was valued at £3,517,351. Of this amount no less than £3,084,581 represented the value of the output of diamonds. The balance of £432,770 was made up as follows:—

	£
Copper, including Lead Ore and Copper Matte ...	396,436
Tin Ore	31,568
Other Ores and Minerals	3,316
Marble	1,450

The particulars of the total mineral output for the year 1918 have not yet been published; but the output of the diamonds for that year was valued at £768,427.

The Diamond Industry.

The beginning of the diamond industry dates back to April, 1908, when diamonds were discovered by a Cape boy while

working on the construction of the railway between Luderitzbucht and Keetmanshoop in the vicinity of Kolmanskop; and in 1913 the value of the yield from the South-West Africa diamond fields represented 20 per cent. of the value of the total diamond output of the world. The production between 1908 and 1913 was as follows :—

Year.	Carats.	Value.	Value per carat.	Average number of stones to the carat.
		£	s. d.	
1908	38,275	55,898	29 2	—
1909	483,266	705,629	28 2·8	5·0
1910	846,695	1,109,643	26 2·5	5·75
1911	773,308	969,065	25 0·7	6·5
1912	1,051,177	1,511,600	28 8·8	6·09
1913	1,470,000	3,084,581	41 11·5	4·97
Total	4,662,721	7,436,416	—	—

Of the 1913 yield, 1,284,727 carats valued at £2,698,500 had been sold before the outbreak of the war. The total output up to August, 1914, was 5,400,000 carats valued at £9,250,000. These figures will serve to show the immense importance of the diamond industry of the Protectorate.

Although the operations of the diamond mining companies were suspended during the South-West Africa campaign, their activities were resumed after the occupation of the Protectorate, and they are still producing, with the exception of the Bahnfelder Diamant Gesellschaft, which was sold in May, 1919, to a company which has not yet commenced to work their new property. The Luderitzbuchter Bergbau Gesellschaft was sold in April, 1919, to the South-West Diamonds, Ltd., who are carrying on production.

In 1918, the diamond industry was represented by the undermentioned companies, and their output during that year was as follows :—

Company.	Capital.	1918 Output Metric Carats.
	£	
Pomona Diamanten Ges.	150,000	136,065,450
Koloniale Bergbau Ges.	5,025	79,551,800
Deutsche Diamanten Ges.	125,000	63,945,075
Kolmanskop Diamond Mines, Ltd.	125,000	43,292,900
Vereinigte Diamant Minen, Ltd.	100,000	25,198,475
Diamanten Aktien Ges.	25,000	10,498 800
Diamanten Abbau Ges.	3,000	6,041,400
Luderitzbuchter Bergbau Ges. ... ... (Sold to South-West Diamonds, Ltd., registered in Cape Province, Capital £250,000).	1,050	4,679,550
Bahnfelder Diamanten Ges.	3,150	2,865,250
		372,138,700

Other companies working before the war, in the year 1913, were the Kolmanskop Bahnfelder, Bahnfelder Abbau, the Diamant Pacht Gesellschaft, the Allgemeine Schurf Gesellschaft, and the Neue Hansa Gesellschaft, the last two being situated on what is known as the northern fields, namely, in the area between the 24th and 26th degrees S. lat., *i.e.*, approximately from Hottentot Bay to Conception Bay. The Koloniale Bergbau and the Diamanten Aktien also worked fields within this area.

All the chief titles and interests of the territory have been acquired by and transferred to one company, which will own more than 90 per cent. of the diamond output of South-West Africa, and for the first time in the history of diamond mining, practically all the known diamond producing areas in the world will be held by or controlled by British and Allied subjects. The price paid for the German interests was £3,500,000. The new company has been registered under the name of "The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, Ltd.," with headquarters at Cape Town.

All the diamond fields which are being worked at the present time are situated south of Luderitzbucht to a distance of 102 kilometres therefrom with the exception of those of the Kolmanskop Diamond Mines, situated about 7 kilometres north-east of Luderitzbucht, a few fields owned by the Vereinigte Diamant Mines, which have closed down, and a mine belonging to the Diamant Aktien Gesellschaft which is still producing. The most southerly fields are those of the former Deutsche Diamant Gesellschaft, which extend from Bogenfels to the border of the Pomona Diamant Gesellschaft, that is, from kilometre 102 to kilometre 77. Those of the Pomona Diamant Gesellschaft extend up to approximately kilometre 64. From thence start the fields of the Vereinigte Diamant Minen, followed by the South-West Diamonds (Luderitzbuchter Bergbau Gesellschaft), and the Diamanten Abbau Gesellschaft, which end at kilometre 37. From kilometre 33 (Elizabeth Bay to Kolmanskop Station) extend the fields of the Koloniale Bergbau Gesellschaft, and to the west thereof, between Elizabeth Bay and Luderitzbucht, are the fields of the Diamanten Atkien, other fields of the Diamant Abbau Gesellschaft and the Vereinigte Diamant Minen.

An interesting feature in the distribution of the diamonds in the Protectorate is that the average size of the stones increases steadily from north to south until it reaches its maximum at Ida Tal in the Pomona area.

Machinery.—Apart from the Koloniale Bergbau Geselschaft, who own the large washing plant at Kolmanskop, the larger companies use the Schieckel washing plants, which are worked by motors and also by hand machines. The smaller companies use hand machines (jigs). The machinery was purchased before the war and is almost entirely of German manufacture. So far it has not been possible to obtain spare parts, and, in the case of the larger companies, the absence of spare parts has been a

serious handicap, as it has compelled them to carry on with makeshifts and with the productions of their own workshops. Since the reopening of communication with Germany orders have been sent to that country for spare parts and materials approximating in value to £20,000.

Stores.—Before the war the stores consumed by the various companies were drawn from Germany, through the large stores at Luderitzbucht. The Koloniale Bergbau Gesellschaft has a store at Kolmanskop which is carried on by a subsidiary company under the title of the Luderitzbucht Gesellschaft (L. Scholz & Co.) The building is the property of the Koloniale Bergbau, and the Luderitzbucht Gesellschaft pay a rental of 1 per cent. of the monthly turnover. The value of the stock would be from £500 to £1,000. There are two other stores in the vicinity of Kolmanskop for the native trade. At kilometre 23, near Elizabeth Bay, there is a branch store of the Angra Import Company of Luderitzbucht for supplying neighbouring fields. At Pomona the company have a store which is let to a private individual at a rental. These stores do not keep very large stocks, but sufficient for general needs.

The three larger companies, the Pomona, Deutsche Diamanten and Koloniale Bergbau obtain most of their requirements from the large stores in Luderitzbucht owned by the Luderitzbucht Gesellschaft, the Angra Import Company, G. J. Hesselmann & Co., Krabbenhoft and Lampe, and Carl Bödiker & Co. The annual expenditure on provisions, materials, fodder, etc., ranges from £20,000 to £40,000.

Power.—The electric power for the large washing plant at Kolmanskop is supplied from the plant of the Luderitzbucht Electric Works, which is also a child company. Electric light is installed at Kolmanskop, and high power is transmitted to the company's pumping station at Elizabeth Bay, where sea water is pumped up to Kolmanskop for washing purposes. Power is also supplied to the Kolmanskop Diamond Mines, Ltd., at Charlottental to work the dredger there.

Employees.—In 1918 the average number of Europeans employed on the fields, including the officials in the town offices, was 320 and the coloured labourers numbered 3,800, as compared with an average in 1913 of 230 and 4,000 respectively. The increase in the number of white employees in 1918 as compared with 1913 is due to the additional requirements of the large Central Plant at Kolmanskop, which was not completed until 1916.

The question of native labour is one of much difficulty. The natives employed in the diamond fields consist mostly of Ovambos, a small section of Cape boys, and Hereros, with a few Kroo boys from the West Coast. The Ovambos are by no means good workers, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in

inducing them to work for Germans whom they regard as a conquered race. Apart from which, the treatment they received from the Germans before the war is fresh in their memory. The result was that the requisite number of native employees was not reached until 1918.

Means of Communication.—The mines are supplied with railway facilities from Kolmanskop to Bogenfels by means of a narrow gauge line. The railway company was formed in 1913 by the Pomona and Deutsche Diamenten Companies, and is called the Grubenbahn Gesellschaft, Pomona.

Owing to the costliness of the upkeep, for which the measures which have to be employed to keep back the sand dunes and to overcome other difficulties are largely responsible, the rates of freight are exceedingly high and range up to 2*s.* 3*d.* a ton kilometre. Consequently, the smaller companies in the near neighbourhood of Luderitzbucht have found it more economical to use waggon transport wherever possible. The high freight on this local line added to the tariff of the South African Railways constitutes a big item in the working costs.

Taxation.—The diamond tax is framed on a sliding scale in accordance with the German law of 30th December, 1912. It is arrived at by deducting 70 per cent. of the working costs from 66 per cent. of the gross proceeds.

The yield in tax in the event of an increased output from 70,000 to 100,000 carats for the next three years would be from £500,000 to £700,000 per annum.

The yield for the taxation years since the occupation is as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1915 (one Company only)	7,471	0	0
1916	56,626	16	0
1917	210,019	19	11
1918	210,643	0	0

Working Costs.—The working costs during the war period were abnormally high, and have remained so ever since. The principal items affected are freight and transport, materials, provisions, water and maintenance, and native recruiting.

Copper.

Copper ranks second to diamonds in importance amongst the minerals of the Protectorate, and due provision should be made for its transportation to countries within the British Empire. The principal concern engaged in the copper mining industry is the Otavi Mining and Railways Company, which was registered in Germany in 1888 with a capital of £200,000 in two hundred thousand shares of £1 each, all issued and fully paid up. Copper

mining is conducted by this Company at the following centres :— Tsumeb, Guchab, Great Otavi, Asis and the Otavi Valley, the principal mine being at Tsumeb. The value of the exports of copper and copper ore during the years 1910 to 1913 was as follows :—

——	Copper.	Copper Ore.	Total.
	£	£	£
1910	52,615	232,245	284,860
1911	16,250	171,435	187,685
1912	11,500	314,670	326,170
1913	10,002	381,434	391,436

During the year 1918 the Otavi company exported 7,358 long tons of ore with an assay value of 12 to 33 per cent. of copper and 12 to 22 per cent. of lead. On the 31st December, 1917, the company had on hand 139,322 long tons of ore with an assay value of 2 to 41 per cent. of copper. The Otavi Exploring Syndicate exported 100 tons of ore with an assay value of 43·5 of copper.

Tin.

The export of tin began in 1911 with consignments of 9 tons valued at £470. By 1913 the exports had risen to 200 tons valued at £34,500. Ninety per cent. of the best tin claims have been acquired by British Companies. German prospectors were the first in the field, but found no support either locally or in Germany. A considerable number of the claims in British hands have proved to be payable, but the distribution of the ore appears to be over the surface without much depth. The development has, on the whole, been slow and the companies will not erect their final plants until they have proved the capacity of their claims to their satisfaction.

The output of tin in 1918 amounted to 65 tons assaying in the average 68 per cent. The quantity on hand at the end of the year amounted to 33 tons.

Marble.

Large quantities of white and coloured marble have been discovered and quarried at Karibib but the operations have been severely handicapped owing to the high cost of transportation. During 1918, 181 tons of marble blocks were imported into the Union from the Protectorate, and it is believed that the industry is capable of development.

The exports of marble in the three pre-war years were :—

	£
1911	62
1912	1,000
1913	1,450

Coal.

Although the country has not been fully explored it seems probable that it contains but little coal. It is stated, however, that the existence of coal deposits about 40 miles west of Itzawasis was known by the German Government, and that they reserved an area of 14,000 square miles in which private prospecting was forbidden. This area embraced the eastern portion of the Gibeon district, and prospecting by the Government was proceeding when War broke out.

* * * * * * * * *

The following list of mineral occurrences has been compiled from records in the Mining Office, Windhuk, South-West Africa Protectorate :—

Apatite.—Near Haigamkhab (Swakopmund).

Asbestos.—Trimolite : Pforte and Karibib. Serpentine : Near K.M. 15 of the Otavi railway line.

Beryl (Heliodore and Aqua-Marine).—Near Rossing and Donkerhoek, district Swakopmund, and in the Namib.

Coal.—Districts Gibeon (eastern part reserved to the Treasury), Berseba, Keetmanshoop.

Corumdum.—Ariams and Khomas Mountains.

Copper.—Matchless Mine, Omboroko Mountains, Narib, Gorob, Husab, Potmine, Arib, Okamuva and other places near Otjozongatl, Eros Mountains.

Cobalt and Nickel.—Arib, near Rehoboth.

Copal.—Along the coast near Possession Island and Halifax Island.

Gold.—Choricas, near Kaoko boundary, Kuujas, Kuibis, Swartmodder, Abib, Spitzkop, near Rehoboth, Natas, Chucs Mountains. Small amounts of alluvial gold in the various tin fields.

Hæmatite (*see also* Iron).—Franzfontein (Kaoko Land and Mining Co. boundary) and Schweikardtsbuinn—28 Km. north of the water place Gauas Okawa and other places in the Kaoko territory—large deposits.

Iron (*see also* Hæmatite).—Various places in the Kaokofeld, Garub Mountains, near station Garub, west of Kaukasib, district Luderitz. Large deposits in the Namib, between Luderitz and Swakopmund.

Limestone.—Near Okahaudja, Okakango.

Lead (Galena).—Duwisib, Kleinfontein, south of Aiais (S.A. Territories).

Mica.—Rossing and Uelwitsch, near Swakopmund.

Marble.—From Swakopmund (Kubas, Abbabis—Africa Marmor Co.), Karibib.

Monazite.—Small traces around Erongo Mountains, together with wolframite and tantalite, and in the various tin fields.

Mottramite.—Near Tsumeb. Bobos and Otavi Valley and at Rietfontein, near Grootfontein.

Molybdenite.—Minor deposits near Otjozongati, Okamuvia Khan Mine, &c.

Nickel and Cobalt.—Areb, near Rehoboth.

Oil.—Found in bituminous shales in boreholes (for coal) in the district of Gibeon.

Rock Salt.—Kuiseb, district Swakopmund.

Rox Quartz.—Near Rossing, Swakopmund.

Scheelite.—Natas, Windhuk and Rehoboth boundary.

Salt.—Etoscha Pan, Aminuis Pan.

Silver.—In galena, near Duwisib (Maltahohe) and near Karibib.

Tantalite and Columbite.—Donkerhoek, district Swakopmund, and in various tin fields.

Tin.—Ameib, Nemesis, Onguati, Otjimboyo, Kohero, Uis, Brandberg (Namib), Etemba.

Topaz.—Many places in the Namib, between Erongo Mountains and coast.

Uramium.—Traces at the Ida Mine, Swakopmund.

Wolframite.—Ida Mine, near Swakopmund, Pforte, in various tin fields, Kain-Kharras, Omievi Mountains, district Windhuk.

Zinc.—Khan Copper Mine.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Exports.

Before the war the destination of the bulk of the exports from German South-West Africa was Germany. The figures for 1913 are not available, but in the three previous years the comparative percentages were as follows :—

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Germany	82·6	85·2	83·2
Union of South Africa	0·6	0·8	0·9
United Kingdom	0·1	0·3	0·2
France	—	—	—
United States of America	7·1	2·5	5·4
Other Countries	9·6	11·2	10·3
	100 %	100 %	100 %

During recent years there have been no facilities for direct communication with overseas countries except those provided by America for the shipment of copper ore. Consequently, the Union has provided the only outlet for the other products of the Protectorate.

What with the changed condition of the country and the restrictions regarding the publication of statistical information relating to minerals imposed by the Union Government, the task of collecting comparative tables was one of considerable difficulty.

The following figures, however, relating to the chief exports for the years 1913 and 1918, and for the nine months ended 30th September, 1919, serve to indicate some of the recent effects of the war upon the export trade :—

Article.	Exports.		Exports, nine months ended Sept. 30th, 1919.
	1913.	1918.	
	£	£	£
Diamonds	2,945,475	652,628	395,955
Copper	10,002	—	—
Copper ore	381,434	55,981	5,278
Tin	34,500	12,800	5,256
Lead	17,293	—	—
Other ores	2,958	—	—
Horns, hides and skins ...	31,415	35,265	58,212
Ostrich feathers	6,204	—	160
Wool	6,814	3,693	6,868
Cattle, small stock	15,669	57,579	208,140

A large increase in the export trade in cattle and small stock may be looked for with confidence. And, in view of the gradual resumption to normal conditions and the important developments in the diamond industry which have recently taken place, the figures in connection with the export of diamonds are expected to reach, if not to exceed, their pre-war level.

A comparison of the exports from the Protectorate to the Union during the years 1918 and 1913 will be found in Appendix A.

Imports.

As there are no manufacturing industries in the Protectorate worthy of mention, and the ground under cultivation is still very limited, practically all the necessities of life, except slaughter stock, have to be imported. It follows, therefore, that the Protectorate provides a good market for a number of articles, more especially articles of food and drink and of wearing apparel. Apart from this, the future development of the country will necessitate the importation of large quantities of fencing material, whilst the uncertainty of the rainfall and the resultant need for increasing the water supply will continue to create a large demand for machinery for boring, and for impounding the run-off by the construction of dams, reservoirs, and similar works.

The total values of the imports into the Protectorate during the years 1910-1913 and 1915-18 were as follows :—

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	£		£
1910	2,217,214	1915	435,483
1911	2,265,097	1916	943,661
1912	1,624,944	1917	1,061,124
1913	2,171,230	1918	1,031,534

Owing to the absence of direct communication with overseas countries, the imports into the Protectorate during the years 1915 to 1918 consisted either of South African products or of articles imported viâ the Union. The following statement shows to what extent the value of foodstuffs alone supplied by the Union has increased since pre-war periods :—

——	1912.	1913.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Foodstuffs (South African produce).	54,146	56,911	229,377	286,707

Before the war the bulk of the goods imported were drawn from Germany, which is shown by the following percentages of the imports during the three years 1910-12 :—

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Germany	77·6	82·2	81·37
Union of South Africa	14·8	13·6	12·20
United Kingdom	1·8	1·3	0·98
France	0·1	0·1	—
United States of America ...	0·2	0·6	3·37
Other Countries	5·5	2·2	2·08
	100 %	100 %	100 %

The value of the principal imports during the year 1918 was as follows :—

Article.	South African Produce.	Goods imported into Union and re-exported to Protectorate.	Total.
	1918.		
	£	£	£
Food and drink	286,707	123,234	409,941
Cotton manufactures... ...	2,471	178,637	181,108
Tobacco	49,079	7,312	56,391
Apparel and slops	8,527	44,327	52,854
Leather and leather manufactures.	25,194	22,047	47,241
Oils, mineral	—	22,042	22,042
Haberdashery and millinery...	60	21,850	21,910
Hardware	1,509	16,729	18,238
Soap	15,090	1,993	17,083
Drugs and chemicals	3,857	10,239	14,096
Bioscopes and films	—	13,608	13,608
Stationery and books... ...	2,630	9,535	12,165
Machinery	239	10,034	10,273
Fodder and forage	9,633	2	9,635
Paper	365	9,217	9,582
Wood, unmanufactured ...	699	6,989	7,688
Furniture	1,974	4,334	6,308
Hats and caps...	107	5,235	5,342
Woollen manufactures ...	321	4,718	5,039
Vehicles	2,497	2,062	4,559
Wood, manufactured... ...	977	3,580	4,557
Candles	4,438	19	4,457
Perfumery	499	3,351	3,850
Bags, all sorts...	938	2,896	3,834
Silk manufactures	—	3,719	3,719
Implements and tools ...	19	3,371	3,390
Earthenware and chinaware...	83	2,885	2,968
Glassware	11	2,865	2,876
Iron and steel manufactures...	119	2,720	2,839
India rubber tyres	—	2,261	2,261

A complete list of the imports into the Protectorate during the year 1918, which has been compiled from the official returns of the exports from the Union will be found in the Appendix B.

Owing to the small white population the trade of the country consists very largely of native supplies.

The soft goods trade may be divided into two classes, viz. : (a) Cheap goods for the native trade such as blankets, shawls, prints, jackets, trousers, shirts, boots and shoes, knives, beads, etc. (b) High class goods for the white population such as linen and calicoes, dress material, all kinds of clothing, underwear, boots and shoes, hosiery, leather and fancy goods, cutlery, etc.

Hardware requirements consist chiefly of wire, brass and bronze netting of different kinds for diamond sieving, shovels, steel brooms, rasps and files, artificial and leather belting, bolts and

nuts, nails, all kinds of tools, etc.; agricultural machinery and builders' requisites.

Methods of Trading.

The pre-war method of conducting business was for a German house to open a branch in each of the principal towns, each branch being independent of the other but having under its control a number of small branches in outlying districts. In the large towns (such as Luderitzbucht, Windhuk, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop and Karibib), the business was conducted on wholesale as well as on retail lines in almost every commodity, including wines and spirits, so that the large German houses were practically universal providers.

Although during the war period the trade of the Protectorate was wrested from Germany, it is thought that before long a large portion of it will revert to pre-war channels, and that the German traders will not only secure the local German trade, but that they will succeed in capturing a good deal of the local British trade, and, in their endeavour to cater for the British population, the German traders will undoubtedly arrange to purchase goods in the United Kingdom for shipment to South-West Africa direct. On the other hand, British traders are not likely to obtain much of the German trade, and consequently they will be at a great disadvantage as compared with their German competitors.

In 1919 the German houses were holding very small stocks, in fact they were practically living "from hand to mouth" in anticipation of an early opportunity of importing direct from European countries, preferably from Germany; in fact, some of the German houses had already made arrangements for large orders to be placed in Germany through the medium of repatriated German subjects. The absence of direct communication with overseas countries was the cause of general complaint among the German traders who regarded the additional cost of importing viâ the Union as a serious imposition upon their commerce.

Although war conditions enabled South Africa to develop a considerable trade with the Protectorate, merchants in the Union cannot expect to retain their trade in articles imported from overseas countries and re-exported to the Protectorate. South African manufacturers, who can produce efficiently, will probably find that the demand for their manufactures will be maintained, whilst South African produce is likely to continue to find a good market in the country.

Before the war, Chambers of Commerce were formed at Windhuk, Luderitzbucht and Swakopmund, and these bodies are still in existence and continue to exercise a good deal of influence with the German commercial community. Since the war a British Chamber of Commerce has been formed in Windhuk.

A list of the principal importers in the Protectorate will be found in the Appendix C.

The Union Defence Force Institute.

During the South-West Africa campaign, the Union Government arranged for the South African Garrison Institute (which was started during the Boer War) to supply the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of His Majesty's Forces in South-West Africa. On the termination of the Campaign, the Garrison Institute gave birth to the Union Defence Force Institute, which was established for the purpose of supplying the British community with their requirements at reasonable prices. Branches were opened in the various towns in the Protectorate, and, subsequently, owing to the shortage of foodstuffs, the Government authorised the Institute to widen its trading operations so as to include the German and native populations.

Although the Institute was compelled to draw its supplies from the same source as local traders, it had the advantage of preferential rates over the South African and Protectorate railways, and was therefore able to introduce a powerful element of competition which militated against the upward tendency of prices. Naturally, the Institute was used as a lever to obtain reductions elsewhere, but nevertheless, it received a large measure of support from every section of the population of the Protectorate, including the German community, and its profits represented a handsome contribution to the " Governor-General's Fund " for returned soldiers.

As the Institute was only intended to serve an ephemeral purpose it is not likely that it will either remain in its present form or continue to receive a concession from the railways. But, in view of the useful purpose which the Institute has served, it is possible that it will be converted into an institution on co-operative lines.

The sales of the Institute varied very considerably according to the amount of money in circulation. The sales during the year ended the 31st March, 1919, were consistent as regards turnover, and the total amounted to no less than £135,767 9*s*., of which £54,280 was represented by the sales of soft goods (textiles) and hardware, and the remaining £81,487 9*s*. by the sales of dry goods (groceries and liquor).

Trade at Windhuk, Walvis Bay, Luderitzbucht and Keetmanshoop is mostly European, but a large native trade is done at Rehoboth, Omaruru. Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb, Okahandja, Karibib and Swakopmund, the trade of the first named being of the better-class native trade.

APPENDIX A.

Comparison of the Exports from the South-West Africa Protectorate to the Union of South Africa for the Years 1918 and 1913.

(Compiled from the Returns of the Union of South Africa.)

—		1918.		1913.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Animals, living—		—	—	—	—
Cattle and small stock	...	—	97	—	—
Apparel and slops	... ...	—	—	—	—
Curiosities	... ...	—	13	—	—
Feathers, ostrich	... lbs.	—	—	735	—
Food and drink—					
Butter	... ... lbs.	18,976	1,330	325	16
Cakes	... ... „	22	1	—	—
Cheese	... ... „	1,829	197	—	—
Jams and jellies	... „	24	1	—	—
Dripping and fats	... „	45	1	—	—
Game	... ... „	50	3	—	—
Hams, salted and cured n.o.d. lbs.		162	3	507	12
Tinned meats	... „	31	3	—	—
Seeds for foods	... „	1,250	7	—	—
All other foods	... „	—	—	—	2
Total food and drink	„		1,546		
Furs	... ...	—	20	—	—
Glass bottles and jars, empty	...	—	—	—	—
Haberdashery and millinery	...	—	34	—	—
Hair, angora	... ... lbs.	22,389	492	253	—
Hardware and cutlery	... ...	—	11	—	—
Hides and skins—					
Hides, ox and cow	... lbs.	313,728	14,386	76,855	2,421
Skins, sheep and goat	„	394,184	20,801	169,205	4,069
All other kinds	... ...	—	50	—	17
Total hides and skins	...		35,237		
Horns of all kinds	... ...	—	28	—	—
Karosses	... ...	—	98	—	—
Manures, guano	... lbs.	106,555	1,123	—	—
Oil, whale	...gallons	11,800	2,198	—	—
Seeds, garden, etc.	... lbs.	25	1	—	—
Soap, common, brown	... „	25	1	—	—
Diamonds	... ...	—	—	—	—
Marble	... ...	—	106	—	—
Tin	... ... cwts.	23	377	—	—
Wool, sheep	... ... lbs.	42,103	3,693	—	—
Zinc	... ... cwts.	101	227	—	—
All other articles	... ...	—	1,104	—	—
Total Exports	... ...	—	46,506	—	—

APPENDIX B.

Imports into the South-West Africa Protectorate during the Year 1918.

(Compiled from the Returns of the Union of South Africa.)

Article.		S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
		1918.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Animals living—			£		£
Cows and calves	No.	2	60	—	—
Dogs	„	4	15	—	—
Goats...	„	39	153	—	—
Pigs, other than breeding ...	„	292	1,806	—	—
Poultry, breeding	„	159	144	—	—
„ other	„	1,162	317	—	—
Birds...	...	—	4	—	—
All other animals living ...	...	—	2	—	—
Antifriction grease	lbs.	6,761	140	41,508	1,235
Apparel and slops	...	—	8,527	—	44,327
Arms and ammunition—	No.				
Guns of one barrel	„	—	—	8	67
„ two barrels ...	„	—	—	4	58
Pistols and revolvers ...	„	—	—	2	7
Arms, unenumerated ...	„	—	—	—	5
Cartridges and cartridge cases	„	—	—	17,101	207
Detonators	„	100	1	27,000	78
Fuze	lbs.	42	3	4,636	181
Gunpowder	„	—	—	93	9
Asbestos, manufactures of ...	...	—	—	—	108
Assay apparatus	...	—	—	—	199
Bacteriological products ...	...	—	453	—	17
Bags, all sorts (not leather) ...	No.	7,500	938	53,344	2,896
Bark, wattle	lbs.	3,541	31	—	—
Basketware	...	—	54	—	51
Beads	lbs.	—	—	983	119
Bioscopes and films	...	—	—	—	13,608
Blasting compounds	lbs.	29,250	1,171	—	—
Boats, tugs, launches and lighters,	No.	2	65	2	320
Boiler composition and fluid	gallons	—	—	—	1
Brass and copper manufactures	n.o.d.	—	—	—	61
Brushware	...	—	2,079	—	945
Candles...	lbs.	83,643	4,438	402	19
Canvas and duck		—	180	—	766
Cement...	lbs.	427,181	906	353,600	1,290
Clocks and watches		—	—	—	1,199
Coal, coke and patent fuel, tons of 2,000 lbs.—					
Coal cargo		1,474	2,436	—	—
Coke and patent fuel		21	61	—	14

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		£		£
Confectionery, fancy	—	—	—	195
Copper manufactures...	—	17	—	—
Cordage and rope (not wire rope) cwts.	5	42	81	437
Corks and bungs ... ... gross	16,855	2,685	5,063	666
Cotton manufactures—				
Piece goods	—	—	—	109,593
Blankets and rugs	—	374	—	9,931
Shawls	—	—	—	2,032
Hosiery and underclothing ...	—	1,897	—	42,802
All other manufactures	—	200	—	14,279
Curiosities	—	131	—	52
Drugs and chemicals— lbs.				
Acid, sulphuric ... ... „	24	3	254	24
Acids, all other ... ... „	590	33	1,135	135
Ammonia	—	—	—	99
Apothecary ware	—	108	—	1,550
Borax ... ... lbs.	70	5	694	30
Calcium carbide ... ... „	—	—	26,766	1,508
Carbonic acid gas	—	936	—	107
Disinfectants and germicides ...	—	179	—	1,033
Magnesium sulphate ... lbs.	360	11	1,324	41
Medicinal preparations (non-spirituous).	—	1,416	—	1,323
Medicinal preparations (spirituous). gallons	276	441	11	57
Soda, caustic ... ... lbs.	—	—	11,021	422
„ compounds of ... „	—	—	790	16
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	725	—	3,894
Earthenware and chinaware—				
Bricks, fire ... ... No.	4,000	24	—	—
Fireclay ... ... lbs.	15,000	43	2,540	7
Manufactures ... ... n.o.d.	—	16	—	2,878
Electrical fittings	—	186	—	1,633
Enamelled ware	—	—	—	1,339
Feathers, other than ostrich ... lbs.	10	3	—	—
Felt	—	—	—	292
Fireworks	—	—	—	31
Flowers (fresh)	—	13	—	—
Fodder and forage—				
Lucerne ... ... lbs.	388,615	1,101	—	—
Poultry food ... ... „	621,473	3,565	400	2
Mixed compressed ... ... „	1,240,373	4,967	—	—
Food and drink, articles of—				
Aërated waters	—	925	—	9
Ale, beer and stout gallons	33,638	10,815	4,515	2,440
Baking powder ... ... lbs.	180	23	10,383	1,410
Biscuits and bread ... „	75,507	3,254	309	18

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.		S.A. Produce.		Goods imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
		1918.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Food and drink—*continued.*			£		£
Butter	lbs.	9,187	758	371	23
Margarine	,,	441	21	12	1
Cakes	,,	2,094	123	780	71
Cheese	,,	7,052	527	2,807	315
Chicory	,,	860	55	496	20
Cocoa and chocolate ...	,,	127	20	6,109	1,113
Coffee, raw and roasted ...	,,	128,067	5,483	950,546	27,338
Condiments—					
Curry powder	,,	446	42	597	64
Mustard	,,	212	20	4,718	600
All other kinds	,,	73	3	869	129
Confectionery—					
Ginger and chow chow, preserved.	,,	30	3	24	2
Custard and jelly powders	,,	3,557	317	3,032	310
Honey	,,	1,427	98	—	—
Jams and jellies (including marmalade).	,,	289,195	7,393	9,990	346
All other kinds	,,	197,591	11,311	28,025	4,122
Corn, grain and meal—					
Barley	,,	300,038	1,964	37,928	1,205
Beans and peas	,,	437,380	4,431	24,892	473
Bran	,,	461,525	1,822	140,000	552
Bran (ground in bond from imported wheat).	,,	57,000	233	—	—
Flour and meal, wheaten	,,	3,789,318	42,381	857,145	9,776
Flour, wheaten (ground in bond from imported wheat).	,,	355,559	3,878	—	—
Kaffir corn	,,	137,400	648	—	—
Maize	,,	495,935	1,924	—	—
Maize meal	,,	3,982,459	17,845	—	—
Malt	,,	265,760	6,414	363,778	9,362
Oats	,,	2,452,645	9,473	—	—
Rye	,,	33,000	270	—	—
Samp	,,	2,162,587	8,067	—	—
Rye meal	,,	730,075	7,402	—	—
Wheat	,,	13,900	138	400	4
Other grain, corn and meal	,,	21,485	136	—	—
Dripping and fats	,,	33,413	1,275	903	38
Eggs, penguin	No.	3,360	36	—	—
Eggs, poultry	No.	379,802	3,038	—	—
Extracts and essences ...	...	—	304	—	601
Farinaceous preparations—					
Corn flour and maizena ...	lbs.	1,236	55	18,051	668
Oatmeal	,,	41,776	616	40,411	882
Pearl barley	,,	1,670	32	5,654	156

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Food and drink—*continued.*		£		£
Farinaceous preparations—*continued.*				
Pea flour ... ... lbs.	2,534	85	107	4
Semolina and semola ... ,,	12,240	265	3,895	78
Vermicelli and macaroni... ,,	36,582	1,296	3,392	133
All other kinds ... ... ,,	1,013	81	2,179	216
Fish—				
Dried and cured ... ... ,,	1,020	53	4,448	211
Fresh (frozen)	938	57	—	—
Crayfish, preserved ... lbs.	796	69	—	—
Preserved, other ... ... ,,	194	11	29,361	2,880
Fruit—				
Bottled and tinned ... ,,	119,147	3,380	9,291	518
Currants ... ... ,,	253	18	2,233	154
Raisins ... ... ,,	219,524	3,275	50	3
Dates ... ... ,,	—	—	6,277	238
Prunes ... ... ,,	7,829	388	—	—
All other dried ... ... ,,	56,478	2,734	5,201	248
Nuts, almonds ... ... ,,	1,272	148	2,845	374
Nuts, ground ... ... ,,	8,153	199	2,225	56
Nuts, other kinds ... ,,	7,255	592	11,346	1,052
Lemons ... ... No. of boxes	262	220	—	—
Naartjes ... ... ,,	375	321	—	—
Oranges ... ... ,,	1,639	1,682	—	—
Other citrus ... ,,	2	1	—	—
Apples ... ... ,,	6,862	2,896	84	103
Apricots ... ... ,,	105	53	—	—
Nectarines ... ,,	145	22	—	—
Peaches ... ... ,,	1,738	309	—	—
Pears ... ... ,,	5,634	1,247	—	—
Plums ... ... ,,	1,922	353	—	—
Other deciduous ... ,,	28	20	—	—
Grapes ... ... ,,	2,167	343	—	—
Bananas ... ... ,,	269	484	—	—
Melons ... ... ,,	122	19	—	—
Pines ... ... ,,	218	224	—	—
Other nondeciduous ,,	4	6	—	—
Fruit juices and cordials other than grape juice.	—	1,317	—	801
Lard ... ... lbs.	7,617	437	1,924	144
Meat, fresh or frozen poultry ,,	222	14	—	—
Meat, preserved—				
Bacon ... ... lbs.	19,432	1,154	330	25
Hams ... ... ,,	1,534	145	150	19
Salted and cured (not hermetically sealed) lbs.	380	27	96	5
Tinned or otherwise preserved ,,	18	3	13,380	1,062
Milk, condensed ... ... ,,	—	—	259,819	11,448

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Food and drink—*continued.*		£		£
Oil, salad ... ... gallons	58	49	1,127	954
Pickles ... ... lbs.	1,455	96	7,924	650
Sauces ... ... ,,	3,488	183	7,915	710
Rice ... ... ,,	—	—	975,703	13,189
Salt, common and table ... ,,	1,235,105	2,748	69,728	470
Seeds for food ... ... ,,	—	—	334	46
Spices of all kinds ... ... ,,	2,898	245	9,606	1,179
Spirits—				
Brandy ... ...gallons	35,175	20,446	124	283
Gin ... ... ,,	3,048	1,847	174	320
Rum ... ... ,,	98	40	312	447
Whisky ... ... ,,	—	—	4,280	9,104
Liqueurs and sweetened spirits. ,,	1,697	1,213	112	143
Sugar ... ... lbs.	3,332,703	44,213	134,004	1,653
,, products—				
Golden syrup, molasses, etc. lbs.	33,788	956	2,414	77
Tapioca and sago ... ... ,,	—	—	6,833	229
Tea ... ... ,,	32,170	1,950	72,969	6,839
Tea, (bush) ... ... ,,	28,481	487	—	—
Vegetables, fresh—				
Onions and garlic ... ,	302,771	2,122	—	—
Potatoes ... ... ,,	2,260,645	12,524	—	—
Sweet potatoes ... ... ,,	500	1	—	—
Fresh, all other	—	3,592	—	—
Vegetables, preserved ... lbs.	1,142	44	37,377	1,914
Vinegar ... ...gallons	5,092	944	1,223	338
,, essence ... ... ,,	4	22	196	533
Wines—				
Claret, in wood ... ... ,,	10,049	1,710	24	3
,, in bottles... ... ,,	130	43	52	24
Other light wines, in wood ,,	29,405	5,622	—	—
,, ,, ,, in bottles ,,	1,105	598	78	65
Port, in wood ... .. ,,	14,002	2,825	—	—
,, in bottles ... .. ,,	303	178	—	—
Sherry, in wood ... ... ,,	11,732	2,155	—	—
,, in bottles ... ,,	194	107	—	—
Other kinds, in wood ... ,,	4,253	936	—	—
,, ,, in bottles ... ,,	75	58	61	82
Sparkling ... ... ,,	622	571	487	1,236
All other articles of food and drink	—	661	—	926
Furniture—				
Bedsteads	—	238	—	668
Billiard accessories	—	16	—	771
Carpets	—	—	—	244
Curtains, cushions and coverings...	—	9	—	513
Linoleum	—	—	—	284

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Furniture—*continued.*		£		£
Mats and matting	—	—	—	466
All other furniture... ... n.o.d.	—	1,711	—	1,388
Footwear (not leather) ... pairs	164	82	2,980	1,245
Glass—				
Bottles and jars	—	11	—	104
Plate...	—	—	—	4
Window	—	—	—	441
Wares ... ... n.o.d.	—	—	—	2,316
Glycerine ... ... lbs.	—	—	130	44
Haberdashery and millinery... ...	—	60	—	21,850
Hardware—				
Axles, bushes and springs for carts and carriages.	—	—	—	368
Bolts, nuts and rivets	—	34	—	1,215
Cash registers ... ... No.	—	—	4	121
Cutlery	—	—	—	3,122
Nails and screws	—	—	—	767
Sewing machines ... ... No.	—	—	161	1,084
Stoves	—	26	—	603
Wire fencing ... ... cwts.	—	—	57	172
„ netting ... ... „	—	—	16	68
„ rope ... ... „	—	—	21	180
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	1,449	—	9,129
Hats and caps... ... ... doz.	69	107	1,635	5,235
Hides and skins—				
Hides, ox and cow-dry ... lbs.	240	21	—	—
Goat skins ... ... „	82	18	—	—
Hops ... ... cwts.	—	—	58	889
Hose, conveying	—	—	—	513
Implements and tools—				
Dairy utensils	—	—	—	559
Kaffir hose and picks	—	—	792	254
Mechanics' tools	—	—	—	698
Shovels	—	—	—	785
Other agricultural, including spades	—	16	—	499
All other ... ... n.o d.	—	3	—	576
India-rubber and substitutes—				
Tyres	—	—	—	2,261
Manufactures of	—	1	—	378
Instruments—				
Mathematical and scientific ...	—	—	—	89
Musical	—	—	—	832
Optical	—	—	—	191
Surgical	—	—	—	35
Iron and steel manufactures (except machinery)—				
Angle, channel and T. ... cwts.	—	—	13	52

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Iron and steel manufactures (except machinery)—*continued.*		£		£
Bar, bolt and rod, including pig and ingot. cwts.	36	119	205	490
Chains for hauling	—	—	—	25
Galvanised and corrugated cwts.	—	—	330	1,408
Pipes and piping ... ... ,,	—	—	124	539
Plate and sheet ... ... ,,	—	—	44	206
Jewellery	—	—	—	3,123
Jute manufactures	—	—	—	28
Karosses	—	12	—	—
Lampware	—	—	—	1,578
Leather and leather manufactures—				
Boots and shoes ... ... pairs	27,147	15,474	24,721	20,674
Saddlery and harness	—	1,058	—	219
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	51,148	8,166	332	87
Manufactured	—	496	—	1,067
Lime ... ... lbs.	1,500	3	—	—
Linen manufactures, all kinds ...	—	—	—	618
Machinery—				
Agricultural...	—	—	—	49
Bands and belting	—	70	—	2,614
Electrical	—	—	—	156
Manufacturing	—	—	—	16
Mining	—	65	—	2,672
Packing and lagging	—	—	—	563
Pumps	—	—	—	70
Windmills	—	75	—	2,167
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	29	—	1,727
Matches ... ... gross, boxes	26,680	5,119	10	2
Metal composition ... ... cwts.	9	66	3	23
Oilmen's stores —				
Blacking	—	1,178	—	1,287
Blue ... ... lbs.	—	—	3,979	223
Glue ... ... ,,	212	18	4,467	451
Sausage casings ... ... ,,	115	18	56	10
Starch ... ... ,,	780	20	11,286	498
Washing soda ... ... ,,	83,489	544	4,332	27
All other kinds ... ... n.o.d.	—	308	—	1,471
Oils, mineral—				
Lubricating or machine ...gallons	—	—	18,515	4,083
Motor spirit... ... ... ,,	—	—	29,184	5,349
Paraffin ... ... ,,	—	—	107,199	10,303
Other mineral ... n.o.d. ,,	—	—	55,081	2,307
Oils, vegetable—				
Castor ... ... ,,	—	1	190	207
Cocoanut ... ... ,,	—	—	44	53
Cotton seed ... ... ,,	—	—	11	8

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		£		£
Oils, vegetable—*continued.*				
Essential or perfumed ...gallons	—	11	—	69
Linseed ... ... „	—	—	3,192	1,783
All other kinds ... ... „	16	9	—	—
Paints and painters' material—				
Turpentine ... ... „	—	—	236	103
Varnish ... ... „	—	—	186	213
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	73	—	760
Paper—				
Bags	—	365	—	1,617
Hanging or wall	—	—	—	7
Printing	—	—	—	4,001
Wrapping	—	—	—	3,592
Perfumery	—	499	—	3,351
Perfumed spirits ... ...gallons	293	701	85	526
Phonographs, gramaphones, and accessories thereof.	—	—	—	301
Photographic material	—	186	—	2,022
Plants, bulbs and trees, other than medicinal roots.	—	651	—	—
Plate, silver and plated ware... ...	—	—	—	880
Printers' material	—	—	—	202
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	—	—	30	7
Salt, rock ... ... „	—	—	4,200	18
Saltpetre ... ... „	212	22	1,024	103
Seeds—				
Bird seed (including canary seed). „	1,265	57	8,454	247
Garden, vegetable and field „	18,771	285	1,419	285
Sunflower ... ... „	3,060	18	—	—
Sheep and cattle dip	—	165	—	331
Shoemakers' and saddlers' materials	—	17	—	133
Silk manufactures—				
Piece goods	—	—	—	2,437
Hosiery	—	—	—	833
Other kinds	—	—	—	449
Soap—				
Common ... ... lbs.	697,914	13,687	25,527	801
Toilet ... ... „	26,994	1,403	9,866	1,192
Solder	—	—	—	1
Spirits, non-potable ... ...gallons	3,956	1,024	44	10
Stationery and books—				
Books, printed	—	57	—	829
Engravings, lithographs and photographs.	—	4	—	14
Inks, all kinds	—	86	—	206
Maps and charts	—	—	—	1
Music, printed	—	—	—	16

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Stationery and books—*continued.*		£		£
Playing cards ... ... packs	2,464	191	1,434	119
Printed matter	—	665	—	350
Typewriters ... ... No.	—	—	30	684
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	1,627	—	7,316
Stones, all kinds (except precious stones).	—	11	—	21
Sulphur .. .. lbs.	100	2	1,989	35
Surgical and dental appliances ...	—	25	—	904
Tallow and grease, animal ... lbs.	13,485	477	—	—
Tar, pitch, etc.—				
Tar ... ... „	6,000	104	4,652	147
Pitch... ... ... „	—	—	300	6
Ashphalte and bitumen ... „	—	—	16,763	192
Telegraph and telephone—				
Material	—	—	—	22
Tents and tarpaulins	—	—	990	624
Tin and tin manufactures—				
Bar, block and ingot ... cwts.	4	81	—	—
Plate and sheet ... ... „	—	—	1	11
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	1	—	157
Tobacco—				
Cigars ... ... lbs.	4,978	2,029	5,840	6,696
Cigarettes ... ... „	64,361	26,892	537	592
All other manufactured, n.o.d. „	380,697	20,158	78	24
Tobacconists' wares—				
Pipes...	—	75	—	2,462
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	10	—	633
Toys and sporting goods	—	272	—	4,225
Trunks	—	1,226	—	36
Twine	—	7	—	768
Uniforms and appointments... ...	—	—	—	14
Vehicles—				
Bicycles and tricycles	—	—	—	177
Carriages, carts and parts thereof...	—	2,341	—	308
Motor cars „ „ „ ...	—	143	3	1,113
„ bicycles „ „ „ ...	—	—	—	314
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	13	—	150
Waterproof sheeting	—	—	—	51
Wax, other than beeswax, berry and stearine. lbs.	—	—	340	23
Whip sticks ... ... bundles	11	27	1	5
Wood, unmanufactured—				
Bass ... ... cubic feet	—	—	240	235
Jarrah and karri ... „ „	—	—	30	16
Pine ... ... „ „	550	100	13,312	6,533
Poplar ... ... „ „	—	—	126	104
Stink wood ... ... „ „	476	372	—	—

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Article.	S.A. Produce.		Goods Imported into the Union and Re-exported to the Protectorate.	
	1918.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		£		£
Wood, unmanufactured—*continued.*				
Teak ... ... cubic feet	—	—	36	40
Yellow wood ... ,, ,,	720	227	—	—
All other unmanufactured ,, ,,	—	—	66	61
Wood, manufactured—				
Planed and grooved ,, ,,	—	—	3,853	2,508
Houses and frames	—	135	—	62
Casks, all other ... ... No.	4	13	5	15
All other manufactures, other than furniture.	—	829	—	995
Woollen manufactures—				
Piece goods	—	52	—	3,107
Blankets and rugs	—	181	—	133
Hosiery	—	—	—	394
Shawls	—	—	—	771
All other ... ... n.o.d.	—	88	—	313
Works of art—				
Paintings and pictures	—	19	—	5
All other articles of merchandise. n.o.d.	—	242	—	485
Total imports	—	£1,031,534	—	—

APPENDIX C.

List of the Principal Importers (excluding the Union Defence Force Institute) in the South-West Africa Protectorate.

Name.	Head Office.	Branches in the Protectorate.
Binnis and Newman	Windhuk ...	
Boysen, Wulff & Co.	„ ...	Swakopmund and Okahandja.
Ein and Verkaufsgenossenschaft ...	„ ...	
Hirschovitz, M.	„ ...	
Howaldt and Vollmer	„ ...	
Liwinowski, Hermann	„ ...	
Loterynann Bros.	„ ...	
Nitzsche and Gutsche	„ ...	
Raupert, H.	„ ...	
Schuster, Rudolf	„ ...	Swakopmund.
Swatt and Shar	„ ...	„
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft ...	Swakopmund	Tsumeb.
Deutsche Sudwestafrika Gesellschaft.	„	Windhuk, Luderitzbucht and Keetmanshoop.
Hertzog, Rudoph	„	
Neumann, Carl J.	„	
Schurig, Robert	„	Luderitzbucht.
Swakopmunder Buchhandlung ...	„	Windhuk, Luderitzbucht and Keetmanshoop.
V. Tippelskirch & Co.	„	Winduk and Luderitzbucht.
Wecke and Voigts	„	Windhuk, Okahandja and Grootfontein.
Woermann, Brock & Co.	„	Luderitzbucht, Windhuk, Rehoboth, Outjo, Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Keetmanshoop.
Angra Import Co.	Luderitzbucht	
Bodiker, Carl & Co.	„	Windhuk, Swakopmund Karibib and Keetmanshoop.
Hesselmann, George J.	„	Keetmanshoop.
Krabbenhoft and Lampe	„	Gibeon.
Luderitzbucht-Gesellschaft ...	„	Keetmanshoop, Aus, Kolmanskop.
Weiss, P., & Co.	„	